

# Digitization of Academic Library Resources: A Case Study of Gautam Budh Central Library of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

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## ABSTRACT

This study examine the digitization of academic library resources in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University. For this study, three research objectives have been formulated and research design adopted for this study was a descriptive survey. Questionnaire is used a tools for getting primary data. Total 20 library staff was involved in this study. The findings of the study, majority of the library staff is have practical approaches for digitization and most of the library professional are facing various problems during digitization process likewise as standby power generating set, solar power system, utility power systems.

## **Introduction**

In the recent development of emerging technologies and exponential growth of information, libraries and librarians has been vast responsibility of embracing to adopted the information communication technologies in libraries. Due to information explosion and changing users information needs as well as taste, there is needs of present hours the restructuring the library resources and services. This is led to require convert the existing print resources into digital format though using information communication technologies. Digitization of information resources involved the various kind of process of transferred print and other allied materials to make accessible globally though using information communication technologies. Information communication technologies are leading lore played to convert into traditional library to modern library. Due to changing users information needs and enhance the learning, knowledge generation , teaching, research productivities ,digitization of information resources are pivotal role played in the activities.

## **2.Review of literature**

Bellary & Kashinath (2019) explore the role of e- resources for student and teachers learning, research and teaching activities. for this conduction study, authors were used a survey research method and questionnaire was used a tools for getting primary data. the result reveals that 85.71 % teachers were used e- resources for teaching and research purpose while 65 % students were used e-resources for study purpose.

Krishnan & Jayaprakash (2019) conducted a study on usages of digital resources by users of Periyar University library. For this study, authors were used a structure questionnaire for getting primary data. they found in their study- due to easy accessibility, less time consuming, remote access facilities are major factor to encourage the accessibility of digital resources.

Nneji (2018) conducted a study on digitization of information resources in library. for this study author was used a survey research method and questionnaire was used a tools for getting primary data from library staff. Total 13 library staff involved in this study which has digitization practices. The findings of the study, majority of the library staff have less ICT skills and competencies for digitization of information resources.

Narula & Rana (2017) explored the conceptual aspects of digitization of various types of sector such as digital India, digital culture, digital education etc. They are investigate the various process and its strategies of digitization. Authors focused about to awareness in all sectors which has not digitized yet and to encourage the digitization.

Khalid & Pedersen (2016) discussed the digital exclusion in higher institution. For this study, authors were reviewed the literature concerned to the digital exclusion. They found that basically three core point which is affected it- social, digital and accessibility exclusion.

**3.Objectives of the study**

1. To explore the needs of digitization
2. To find out the skills and competencies among LIS staff for digitization of information resources
3. To investigate the challenges faced by LIS staff during digitization of information resources

**4.Research Methodology**

For the conduction study, the descriptive survey method was used and structure questionnaire consist of open ended and close ended research questions was used a tools for getting primary data. The total population of the conducted study is 20 and researcher personally visited to library. The total 20 questionnaire was distributed among library professional and 100% questionnaire was received. For data analyzing MS excel application was used in this study.

**5.Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Table 1 Response rate

Questionnaire distributed	Received questionnaire	Percentage
20	20	100%

Table .1 shows the response rate of respondents. The result indicates that total 20 questionnaire was distributed among library professionals in the library out of them 100% library staff response their opinion though questionnaire.

Table 2 Gender wise response rate

Gender wise respondent	Response	Percentage
Male	15	75.00
Female	5	25.00

Table 2 shows the gender wise response rate of respondents. The table reveals that 75% male staff was working in library while 25% female staff was working.

Table 3 Academic qualification of respondents

Academic qualification of respondents	Respondents	Percentage
Ph.D.	3	15.00
MLIS	16	80.00
BLIS	1	5.00
Diploma	0	0.00

Table 3 shows the academic qualification of library staff. The above table reveals that 15% staff was having Ph.D. degree, 80% was having MLIS degree whereas 5% staff was having only BLIS degree. The result indicates that library have no any staff diploma holder.

Table 4 the needs of digitization

S. No.	Item	Response	Percentage
1	To preserve endangered library resources	17	85
2	To increase visibility of institutional outputs	19	95
3	To embrace the benefits of information and communication technologies	17	85
4	To enhance timeless access to library information resources	20	100
5	To promote interlibrary cooperation	16	80
6	To displace the role of librarians in library services	6	30

Table 4 shows the needs of digitization of library resources. The result reveals that 85% respondents were response about to preserve endangered library resources, 95% respondents said that there is needs for digitization due to increase visibility of institutional outputs, 85% respondents said that to embrace the benefits of information and communication technologies, 100% staffs were said that digitization is needs for library due to enhance timeless access to library information resources, 80% respondents said that digitization to promote interlibrary cooperation and only 30% library staffs were said that there is needs for digitization due to displace the role of librarians in library services

Table.5 LIS skills and competencies on the digitization of library resources.

S. No.	Item	Response	Percentage
1	Ability to use the computer system	19	95
2	Ability to convert traditional library resources into digital images	17	85
3	Ability to develop system software for digitization of library resources	2	10
4	Ability to establish, run and maintain a digital library database	18	90
5	Ability to make use of the web and electronic databases	20	100

Skills and competencies in an organization was widely role played to fulfill the aim and purpose of an organization. The table 5 shows the LIS skills and competencies on the digitization of library resources. The table 5 reveals that 95% LIS professionals have skills and competencies about to use

the computer system, 85% LIS professionals have skills and competencies to convert traditional library resources into digital images, 10% LIS professionals have skills and competencies to develop system software for digitization of library resources, 90% LIS professionals have skills and competencies to establish, run and maintain a digital library database while 100% % LIS professionals have skills and competencies to make use of the web and electronic databases.

Table 6 Challenges to digitization in library

S. No.	Item	Response	Percentage
1	Funding of digitization projects	20	100
2	Staff capacity to manage the process of digitization	16	80
3	Intellectual property rights	19	95
4	Infrastructure to contain the digitization process	17	85
5	Users depend solely on traditional library resources	13	65
6	Hardware and software obsolescence	18	90
7	Power supply	15	75
8	Security of databases	18	90

Table 6 shows the challenges to digitization of information resources in the library. The table above indicates that 100% staff said that less fund was major challenges for digitization, 80% library staff said that due to staff capacity was another challenges for digitization of resources, 95% said that intellectual property rights, 85% library staff response that due to less infrastructure to contain the digitization process, 65% library staff response that users depend solely on traditional library resources was another challenges for digitization, 90% library staff response that due to hardware and software obsolescence and security of databases was another challenges for digitization and 75% said that power supply was challenges for digitization of information resources.

Table.7 Solutions to the challenges to digitization in library

S.No.	Item	Response	Percentage
1	Management should increase the library budget quota	20	100
2	Update of software data applications and hardware devices	19	95
3	Installation of anti-virus, malware and hacks proof software	18	90
4	Installation of alternative to power supply such as standby power generating set, solar power system, utility power systems, etc.	19	95
5	Library user education should include skills needed for use of digital libraries	20	100
6	Inclusion of digitization sections while planning for library buildings	17	85
7	Staff skill development in management of digital libraries	18	90
8	Copyright should exclude digitization practices by librarians	19	95

The above table 7 shows the solution of challenges to digitization of information resources. The result indicates that 100% library staff response that management should increase the library budget quota and library user education should include skills needed for use of digital libraries, 95% library staff said that there is needs for present hour to update of software data applications and hardware devices, Installation of alternative to power supply such as standby power generating set, solar power system, utility power systems, etc., Copyright should exclude digitization practices by librarians, 90% library staff said that should be promote the installation of anti-virus, malware and hacks proof software and it should be enhance the staff skill development in management of digital libraries while 85% library staff said that should be inclusion of digitization sections while planning for library buildings.

**6. Conclusion and suggestions:**

Digitization of information resources are widely role played in teaching, learning, knowledge generation and research activities. Due to emergence of new technologies and changing users information needs it is essential for library to transforming into traditional libraries to digital libraries. digital libraries are not only save the time of users and staff but also enhancing the raking of institutions. The findings of the study, majority of the library staff said that there is need for digitization to preserve endangered library resources and to increase visibility of institutional outputs and several other needed is fulfill the digitization of resources likewise to embrace the

benefits of information and communication technologies, to enhance timeless access to library information resource etc. The study reveals that most of the library staff have ICT skills and competencies to digitization of information resources in library but same challenges are facing such as fewer library budget, less staff capacity, power interrupted, Hardware and software obsolescence etc. The analysis of primary data, the university authority and University Grant Commission to should be increases the special budget for digitization of resources and provisioning for increases ICT skills and competencies among library staff time to time due to disruptive technologies.

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